THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 28, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Sautter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PETTUS KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 2d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 miuutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies," by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey,—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. L. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count Delias Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A CKERMON'S & FARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J. TERRELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1854. 17—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1855. NO. 40.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Pan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
CSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.

Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of TEXAS.

Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; E. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1853. 22—3m.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 31—ly.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and prices of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Buratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.

He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.

Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.

Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.

He must respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.

☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 2, 1855. 21—4f.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
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WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
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DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
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RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5¼ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND SAW AND GRIST MACHINERY. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every description to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir*:—Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same power made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smooth and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we [illegible] a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1853. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES M. EDNEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES,

MASSACHUSETTS BIGOTRY.

The Legislature of Massachusetts some days since appointed a committee to visit and investigate the Catholic schools and convents of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of enlightening the public upon the internal arrangements of those institutions. Accordingly, on the 26th ult. the members of the committee, accompanied by some other individuals, repaired to the convent at Roxbury, which is kept by seven Sisters of Charity of the order of Notre Dame. Of their proceedings while there, the Boston Advertiser, of the 31st ult, tells the following story:

On the Dedham turnpike, in Roxbury, just beyond Oak street, there is an ordinary house in which a school is kept by seven ladies, Catholic "Sisters of Charity," members of the order of Notre Dame.—They have twelve pupils, young ladies between the ages of ten and fifteen, all Americans by birth. These nineteen ladies form the whole household, with the exception of an Irishman, who is employed about the premises as a servant. The house is located upon a thoroughfare much traveled; it is not secluded in any way from public gaze, the grounds are not surrounded by any barriers, nor does it have any of the characteristics of a monastic institution. The ladies who reside there as teachers are highly cultivated and accomplished, and as much entitled to respect and courtesy as any in the State. Their pupils are likewise respectable, and there is not the least evidence that their attendance at school is forced, that they are subjected to any rigorous discipline, or obliged to undergo any sort of ill-treatment.

Such being the character of this establishment, the nineteen ladies residing therein were surprised on last Monday afternoon to see two omnibuses drive up to the doors, crowded with passengers, who alight and inquire for the "lady superior," and being met by the head of the establishment, the spokesman of the party informs her that the crowd is a committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the house. No notification of the visit to be expected has been served upon the ladies, and they are obliged to take the statement of the members of the party on their own authority. We have already seen that the committee actually appointed by the Legislature consists of but seven members. We are unable to state the number of the party professing to act as this committee on this occasion, but from the fact that two twelve seat omnibuses, which appeared to be full, were required for their transport, we can only estimate their number at twenty-four. There may have been a few more or less.

Nineteen ladies, twelve of them less than fifteen years of age, could not of course oppose any effectual obstacle to the entrance of twenty-four full grown men into a common house, even had the ladies known the rights guaranteed them by the constitution and laws of Massachusetts, and had they been disposed to maintain those rights by force.—The "gentlemen"—we presume we must call members of the Legislature by this title—roamed over the whole house, from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard, escaped their vigilant search. No part of the house was enough sacred or enough protected by respect for the common courtesies of civilized life, to be spared in the examination. The ladies' dresses hanging in their wardrobes were tossed over. The party invaded the chapel, and showed their respect—as Protestants, we presume—for the One God whom all Christians worship, by talking loudly with their hats on, while the ladies shrank in terror at the desecration of a spot which they believe hallowed.

While in the chapel the ladies declined holding any conversation with their prosecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any questions propounded by "the committee." One of "the gentlemen" accordingly pats her affectionately on the back with one hand, turns over the rosary suspended round her neck with the other, and asks her if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when she pleases? The young ladies were of course subjected to questions even more rude—whether there are any boys boarding in the establishment—what punishments they suffer for misdemeanors, &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail; the reader can readily imagine what the scene must have been.

The examining party, of course, had everything their own way, and when their searches and their insults had been protracted to the extent of their pleasure they took their leave. It is scarcely necessary to say that "they found—no matter what—it was not what they sought"—unless the object of the visit was simply a "lark" at the expense of the State, in which case the object was doubtless attained. There were no nuns immured alive in contracted cells, nor any evidences of abuse of any sort calling for legislative interference or even inquiry.

Now we ask the reflecting men and women of Massachusetts—we even appeal to the candor of the eighty thousand voters who put the present administration in power—is such a record as the above fit to form a page in the history of the free and enlightened Commonweath of Massachusetts in the nineteenth century? Make any allowance you please for exaggerations in the story which may have been caused by the natural fears of the terrified witnesses and does the record stand clear and fair? Is such the treatment that defenceless women ought to receive? Is such the behavior of gentlemen in the Legislature? It is only paralleled by the stories that have come down of the insults and excesses of unlicensed soldiers in time of war.

Our legislators ought to have a more intimate practical acquaintance with the fundamental principles of our government. The bill of rights, which is the first part of the constitution of Massachusetts, contains this article:

"Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities, prescribed by the laws."

It would be superfluous to point out how this article was violated in every clause by the action we have recorded. What was the warrant of this committee of seven, swelling its own numbers by its own act? Nothing but a vote of the Legislature, unsupported by oath or affirmation, and drawn up with regard to no formalities either prescribed by law or otherwise.

In like manner the Constitution of the United States guarantees that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Who is safe from such unreasonable searches as that of Monday last? What house is there in the State, occupied wholly by defenceless women, that may not be the next scene for a frolic of a party of rude men? Let the constituents of any of the gentlemen composing this committee consider how they would relish an invasion of their residences and a disturbance of the privacy of their families by such inquisitorial parties as this.

The revolution was fought in vain if the great American principles of private right and domestic security are now to be set at nought.

In the first place a special legislative committee of seven was appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the "theological seminaries, boarding schools, academies, nunneries and convents" of the Commonwealth. Secondly, it appears from the testimony of the committee themselves, that they proceeded to this examination, in the case of the Roxbury school, as if fully satisfied that their appointment by the Legislature gave them the undisputed power of an unlimited search warrant there, or at any other place within the scope of their inquiries. Now this was either the result of a degree of ignorance among the members of the committee, discreditable to the common schools of Massachusetts, or it was an act of inquisitorial puritanical espionage, which we had supposed had ceased to exist in the old Bay State since the last witch burning frolic at Salem.

We had supposed that every member of the Massachusetts Legislature was aware of the fact that the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of Massachusetts, as of every other State and Territory of the Union; that all acts of any party or any Legislature inconsistent with the federal constitution are unlawful, null and void. Our ideas, however, of the wisdom of the legislators of Massachusetts appear to have been somewhat extravagant. Those "wise men of the East" seem to have very little respect for the supreme law of the land. We are, therefore, constrained to repeat for their information, that provision of this supreme law, which proclaims that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

In the face of this organic law of the Union and of Massachusetts, a committee of that Legislature proceed to the little school of the Sisters of Charity at Roxbury, and exhibit their authority from the Legislature to examine the premises, as if it were an edict from the Emperor of all the Russias. They certainly so considered it, or they would not have made their first official notification to the establishment in that overbearing air of authority which characterized their visit. The committee not only went in a body, but they invited a number of their friends to accompany them and see the sport. Fine sport, truly; this breaking into the sanctuary of the citizen, this disregard of that saving principle of civilized society that "a man's house is his castle."—Where was their warrant, their "probable cause," their oaths or affirmations? They had none. They were guilty of an outrage upon private rights.

This Catholic school was a private institution—an inquisitorial committee could only invade it under a complaint on affidavit, and a warrant, according to law. But they say that they were freely admitted, and conducted in their examination, by the Lady Superior, throughout the house. That does not mend the matter. The offence is in the stupidity or criminal folly of the Legislature in authorizing this inquisitorial visit; and in the committee, in acting upon it as a full and sufficient warrant for their proceedings. The Legislature is almost unanimously anti-Catholic, if not entirely so. It was elected, to a very great extent, upon the anti-Catholic feeling so prevalent throughout the State; and, since the unwise movements of Archbishop Hughes on the church property and public school questions, and the late mission of Bedini, so prevalent throughout the country. We can't imagine, therefore, that those Catholic Sisters of Charity, in their little establishment at Roxbury, opened their doors to this Legislative committee as to a deputation of friends, personal, religious or political. No. They could only regard the committee as so many inquisitive enemies. And herein lies the weight of the outrage.

In this light, the act of the Legislature appointing this committee was a cruel, lawless act, and the visit of the committee under it was an outrage. With the antipathies existing between the Legislature and the committee, on the one part, and this Catholic female school on the other, had there been no offence, or nothing like persecution intended in this official visit, it might have been managed at least more courteously. In order to avoid all appearances of intimidation, suppose a single member of the committee had first called at this school, and stated his case thus:—"I am one of a legislative committee appointed to examine into the condition of the convents and nunneries of this State. Your establishment is private. We have no authority over your religion or system of education, except where they may conflict with the laws. We have no complaint against you, no affidavit, no warrant. You may, therefore, exclude us, if you please. But if you think proper to admit us, we shall call here upon some appointed day, to look into your institution and ask you some questions. We are not Catholics; but we are not barbarians." Had some such application as this been made at this Roxbury school by this committee, it would have been in better taste; but acting as they did without law, they had no authority to act at all. In confounding prjvate houses with public schools, the act of the Legislature appointing the committee was a nullity, of no more binding force than a similar edict from Billy Bowlegs.

Civil and religious liberty in these United States are tangible and practical rights. We cannot disturb them with impunity. Wherever the church—any church—attempts to usurp the powers of the State; wherever the clergy attempt to monopolize the temporal property of their congregations; wherever a religious order or society enters the field of politics as a balance of power in political affairs, Legislatures and parties may rightfully interpose to resist them. But as neither Congress nor the State Legislatures have the power to abolish convents or nunneries, or to interfere in their internal economy, so have they no authority for these Roxbury inquisitorial committees of inspection.

We admonish the new party of the Massachusetts Legislature to adhere to the constitution. There is no safety beyond it. *New York Herald.*

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

The opening of these works here has been pretty generally referred to by the press throughout the State in those warm terms of commendation which so laudable an effort for the promotion of Southern industry and Southern independence merits.

We have deferred any notice until we could speak from actual observation of the facilities possessed for executing all sorts of work proposed to be done there. This observation, so far as time permitted, we had an opportunity of making yesterday afternoon; and we would here remark that we are not totally unacquainted with matters of this kind. Some years ago we knew exactly to a hair all the machinery and everything else required for an establishment of the kind, comprising finishing, moulding, blacksmithing, boiler-making and pattern-making. We found that in the arrangement of these works advantage had been taken of all the newest improvements for facilitating work and saving labor. The buildings, which we have noticed on a former occasion, are planned on a scale calculated to accommodate any amount of business, no matter how largely it may increase. All the necessary tools for doing any kind of work have been or are being placed in the establishment, and the machinery exhibits improvements that we had not dreamed of, and with a capacity for filling orders for the heaviest work. The whole is operated by a beautiful forty horse-power engine.

In the matter of Iron Railroads, castings, etc; the great advantage in getting them here instead of from the North, will be that in the event of their getting broken, or of any other difficulty occurring, they can be easily replaced or repaired. The same will apply with even greater force to machinery; and we believe that with the facilities possessed at these works, they will be enabled to fill orders in their line just as cheaply and as well as they can be done at the North. We see no reason why they should not. All work can be sent from their shop on a Railroad to their own wharf, and placed on board their own flat, to be carried to the Railroad Depots, or to steamboats or vessels without extra charge or expense. An important item.

This is purely a North Carolina enterprise. Every member of the company is a citizen of this place, as is also Mr. Henry M. Drane, the agent and manager, who seems to be thoroughly versed in all the details of the business he has undertaken to conduct. For these reasons we have taken the trouble to examine the matter thoroughly, so as to be able to speak of it understandingly, and we take pleasure in commending it to the Southern people, especialy to the people of this State as eminently worthy of their support and fully prepared to accommodate them with anything in its line they may require.

Wilmington Journal.

There are three papers in this state which are particularly down on the "d——d furriners" of all kinds: the Albany *State Register*, Rochester *American*, and Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and yet strange to say, the leading men of these papers are of foreign extraction. Lacy, one of the proprietors of the Register, was born in England. Mann, of the Rochester American, was born in Scotland, and until he was 14 years old, peddled itch ointment round Edinburgh. Parmelee of the Buffalo Commercial; the man of the "twenty five dollars character," was an English soldier, and left the army one day under the escort of one drummer and two rope ends. There are the men who are now "rallying round the Constitution," and who insist that foreign influence will yet undermine the liberties of the nation. Queer people these Hindoos. That is so.

Albany Knickerbocker.

PETER FRANCISCO.

THE SAMPSON OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

As late as the year 1836, there lived in Western Virginia a man whose strength was so remarkable, as to win him the title of the "Virginia Sampson." He knew nothing of his birth or parentage, but supposed he was born in Portugal, from whence he was stolen when a child, and carried to Ireland. His earliest recollections were those of boyhood in the latter country. While yet a lad, he apprenticed himself to a sea captain for seven years, in pay for a passage to this country. On his arrival, his time and services were sold to a Mr. Winston, of Virginia, in whose service he remained until the breaking out of the Revolution. Being of an adventurous turn of mind, he sought and obtained permission of his master to join the army, and was engaged in active service during the whole contest. Such was his strength and personal bravery, that no enemy could resist him. He wielded a sword, the blade which was five feet in length, as though it had been a feather, and every one who came in contact with him paid the forfeit of his life. At Stoney Point, he was one of the "forlorn hope" which was advanced to cut away the abatis, and, next to Major Gibbon, was the first man to enter the works. At Brandywine, and Monmouth, he exhibited the most fearless bravery, and nothing but his inability to write, prevented his promotion to a commission. Transferred to the South, he took part in most of the engagements in that section, towards the close of the war, and was engaged in a contest which exhibited in a striking manner, his remarkable self confidence and courage.

One day, while reconnoitering, he stopped at the house of a man by the name of W——, to refresh himself. While at the table, he was surprised by nine British troopers, who rode up to the house, and told him he was their prisoner. Seeing that he was so greatly outnumbered, he pretended to surrender, and the dragoons seeing he was apparently very peacefully inclined, after disarming him, allowed him considerable freedom, while they sat down to partake of the food which he had left when disturbed. Wandering out into the door-yard he was accosted by the Paymaster, who demanded of him everything of value about him at the risk of his life, in case of refusal. "I have nothing to give," said Francisco, "so use your pleasure." "Give up those massy silver buckles in your shoes," said the dragoon. "They were the gift of a friend," replied Francisco, "and give them to you I never shall; take them if you will, you have the power, but I never will *give* them to any one." Putting his sabre under his arm, the soldier stooped down to take them. Francisco seeing the opportunity, which was too good to be lost, seized the sword, and drawing it with force from under the arm of the soldier, dealt him a severe blow across the skull. Although severely wounded, yet being a brave man, the dragoon drew a pistol and aimed it at his antagonist, who was too quick for him however, and as he pulled the trigger, a blow from the sword nearly severed his wrist, and placed him *hors de combat*. The report of the pistol drew the other dragoons into the yard, as well as W——, who very ungenerously brought out a musket, which he handed to one of the soldiers, and told him to make use of it. Mounting the only horse they could get at, he presented the muzzle at the breast of Francisco, and pulled the trigger. Fortunately it missed fire, and Francisco closed in upon him. A short struggle ensued, which ended in his disarming and wounding the soldier. Tarlton's troop of four hundred men were now in sight and the other dragoons were about to attack him. Seeing his case was desperate, he turned toward an adjoining thicket, and as if cheering on a party of men, he cried out, "Come on, my brave boys; now's your time; we will soon dispatch these few and then attack the main body!" at the same time rushing at the dragoons with the fury of an enraged tiger. They did not wait to engage him, but fled precipitately to the troop, panic-struck and dismayed. Seizing upon the traitorous villian, W——, Francisco was about to despatch him, but he begged and pleaded so hard for his life, that he forgave him, and told him to secrete for him the eight horses which the soldiers had left behind them. Perceiving that Tarlton had dispatched two other dragoons in search of him, he made off into the adjoining wood, and while thy stopped at the house, he, like an old fox, doubled upon their rear, and successfully evaded their vigilance. The next day he went to W—— for his horses; he demanded two of them for his services and generous intentions. Finding his situation dangerous, and surrounded by enemies, where he ought to have found friends, Francisco was forced to make the best of it, and left with his six horses, intending to revenge himself upon W——at a future time, "but," as he said, "Providence ordained that I should not be his executioner, for he broke his neck by a fall from one of the very horses."

Many other anecdotes are told of Francisco, illustrative of his immense strength and personal prowess. At Camden, where Gates was defeated, he retreated, and after running along a road some distance, he sat down to rest himself. He was suddenly accosted by a British dragoon, who presented a pistol and demanded his immediate surrender. His gun being empty he feigned submission, and said he would surrender, at the same time remarking that his gun was of no further use to him, he presented it sideways to the trooper, who in reaching for it threw him off his guard, when Francisco, quick as thought, run him through with the bayonet, and he fell from his horse, he mounted him and continued his retreat. Overtaking his commanding officer, Col. Mayo, of Powhattan, he gave him up the animal, for which act of generosity the colonel afterwards presented him with a thousand acres of land in Kentucky.

The following anecdote exemplifying his peaceful nature and his strength, is also told of Francisco. How true it is, we cannot say, but we tell it as it was told to us many years ago, while he was still living in Buckingham county, Virginia.

One day while working in his garden, he was accosted by a stranger who rode up to the fence and inquired of him if he knew "where a man by the name of Francisco lived."

Raising himself from his work, and eying his interrogator, who appeared to be one of the "half-horse-half alligator" breed of Kentuckians, he replied, "Well, stranger, I don't know of any person by that name in these parts but myself."

"Well, I reckon you ain't the man I want. I want to find the great fighting man I've heard tell so much about. The fellow they say can whip all creation and Kaintuck to boot.

"I can't tell you, stranger, where you'll find that man, I don't know such a man," said Francisco, resuming his work as a hint to the other that the conference was ended. But the Kentuckian was not to be bluffed off as he would term it. "Look 'ere, stranger," said he, returning to the charge, "what might your given name be?" "My name is Peter Francisco, at your service."

"Ah!" returned the other, "you're just the man I want to find," at the same time riding inside the fence, he dismounted and tied his animal—a rough ungainly Indian poney—to one of the posts.

"My name is Big Bill Stokes, all the way from Old Kentuck. I am the Kentucky game chicken, I am. I can out-run, out-hop, out-jump, knock down, drag out, and whip any man in all them diggings. So, as I hearn tell of a fellow down hereabouts who could whip all creation, I thought I'd saddle old Blossom, and just ride over to see what stuff he's made of, and here I am. And now, stranger, I'm most starved for a fight, and I'm bound to see who's the best man, before I go home. It's all in good feeling you know, and if you lick me, why I'm satisfied, but—"

"Stop a minute, stranger," said Francisco, "you've mistaken the man entirely, I'm no fighting man at all, and if I was, I've nothing against you to fight about."

"Well, I don't know; is there any other Peter Francisco in these parts?"

"No, not that I know of."

"Well, then, you're the man, and you *must* fight. I've come all the way from Old Kentuck, and I ain't a-going back without knowing which is the best man."

"But I won't fight, I've got nothing to fight about, and I tell you I *won't fight*!"

"D——d if you shan't fight, stranger, I'm bound to lick you if I can, if I don't, you must lick me."

By this time Francisco had become angry at the importunity of his visitor, and determined to put an end to the scene. Seizing his antagonist therefore by the seat of his buckskin breeches, and the collar of his hunting shirt, he threw him over the fence into the road; then walking leisurely to where his pony was tied, he unfastened him, and taking him up by main strength, *threw him after* his discomfited rider.

The Kentuckian raised himself from the ground, perfectly dumfounded by such an exhibition of strength, and after rubbing his eyes as though he might not have seen clearly, he mounted his poney, remarking, "Well, stranger, I reckon you'll do. I reckon it's about time for me to make tracks. If any body asks you about the great fight, you can tell 'em you licked Bill Stokes most ——ly."

Francisco was a powerfully built man, standing six feet and one inch in height, and weighing two hundred and sixty pounds. His muscular system was extraordinarily developed, and he had been known to shoulder with ease a cannon weighing eleven hundred pounds; and a gentleman of undoubted veracity (still living in Virginia), who knew him well, says, "he could take me in his right hand and pass over the room with me, playing my head against the ceiling, as though I had been a doll-baby. My weight was 195 pounds." His wife, who was a woman of good size, and fair proportions, he would take in his right hand, and holding her out at arms' length, would pass around the room with her, and carry her up and down stairs in that position. He would take a barrel of cider by the chimes, and holding it to his mouth, would drink from the bung, a long and hearty draught without any apparent exertion.

Yet, with all his strength, he was a very peacefully disposed man, and never made use of his power, except in case of necessity about his usual vocations, or in defence of the right. On occasions of outbreaks at public gathevings, he was better at rushing in and preserving the public peace than all the conservative authorities on the ground. Although uneducated, he was a man of strong natural sense, and of a kind, amiable disposition. He was withal a companionable man, and his anecdotes and stories of the war, of which he possessed a rich fund, rendered him a welcome guest in the first families of the State. His industrious and temperate habits, together with his kind disposition, made him many friends, and through their influence he was appointed Sergeant-at-arms of the Virginia house of Delegates, in which service he died, in 1836, and was buried with military honors in the public burying-ground at Richmond.—*U. S. Magazine.*

Democratic Meeting in Goldsborough.

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Wayne, was held in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 3d instant at 1 o'clock.

On motion, W. Thompson, Esq. was called to the Chair, and S. D. Phillips and John Wooten, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman called on G. S. Stevenson, Esq., to state the object of the meeting. The latter gentleman responded to the call in a brief, but eloquent and forcible speech, denouncing in withering terms, the policy of the secret oath-bound political society, known as "Know Nothings," a name, which, as he truly remarked, is itself a reproach and a disgrace to an American citizen.

It was moved and carried, that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed J. V. Sherrard, W. S. Barclift, John Robinson, W. B. Edmundson, and Lewis Whitfield.

Dr. Murphy and T. Hooks, Esq. were appointed a committee to wait on Hon. Thomas Ruffin, and request him to address the meeting.

After which, the committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following:

WAEREAS, it is not merely the right, but the imperative duty of freemen, to meet together, and give an open and candid expression of their opinions in relation to matters of public policy, and whereas the Democratic party has never shrunk from a free and fearless expression of its principles, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Wayne, renew our pledges of devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, the only National party in our Union—a party that embraces in its care the interests of every section, and preserves inviolate the rights of every portion of our beloved country.

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce, we recognize the true patriot, the firm defender of the Union and the Constitution, the man of stern integrity, untinctured by sectional jealousy, and to his administration we give our cordial support.

Resolved, That we consider the existence of secret political societies dangerous to the perpetuity of our republican form of government, inimical to the spirit of our free institutions, and tending to the total overthrow of freedom.

Resolved, That the new secret abolition party, known as "Know-Nothings," is the foe of republicanism, and a fit tool in the hands of designing men to work the disolution of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course pursued by the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in the late session of Congress.

Resolved, That the present is a momentous crisis in the policy of the United States, and in the safety and interests of the southern States, and that it is in the patriotism of such men as the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, that the well-being and harmony of the Union are to be maintained, and that we therefore fully concur with our brethren of the District in recommending him as our standard-bearer in the coming campaign.

Resolved, That should our sister counties deem it expedient to hold a Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, we respectfully suggest Newbern as the place, and some time in May as the time of holding such Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to attend the Convention, should one be held.

Goldsboro'—Dr. John W. Davis, Josiah Howell, Col. C. J. Nelson, W. R. Bridgers, W. S. Barclift, S. D. Phillips, J. H. Philyaw, Rufus Edmundson, John Robinson, Hiram R. Nixon, Wm. Edmundson.

Stoney Creek—Thos. Edwards, Bryant Pate, Jas. H. Thompson, T. T. Hollowell, Bright Thompson, Major Isam Pate.

New Hope—Jas. Handley, R. W. Best, J. Wooten, C. Bizzle.

Salston—Thos. R. Smith, Henry B. Gardner, C. Best, W. D. Handley.

Davises—Wm. Outland, Henry Martin, Wm. Jackson, Eldreth Sauls, Jas. Gardiner, Benj. Jones.

Black Creek—Burket Barns, John Hays, John P. Barden, B. Barnes, A. Horn.

Nahunta—Col. W. Hooks, John G. Barnes, Mathew Hooks, John V. Sherard, J. Coley.

Boswells—William A. Peacock, Henry Finlayson, T. A. Deans, A. Howell.

Fork—Dr. J. Murphey, B. H. Hooks, E. Corr, S. P. Cox.

Cross Roads—C. H. Brogden, E. Smith, Thos. Brogden, Jno. E. Smith.

Buck Swamp—Jno. E. Smith, Spias Best, C. Blackman, E. Rhodes.

Indian Springs—Lewis Whitfield, B. Herring, Dr. James Davis, Jas. F. Kornegay, Dr. James M. Davis.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby returned to the Chairman and Secretaries.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Goldsboro' Tribune, Southern Flag, and Raleigh Standard.

WM. S. THOMPSON, *Ch'n.*

S. D. PHILLIPS, JOHN WOOTEN, } *Secretaries.*

Democratic Meeting in Warren.

The adjourned Democratic Meeting held Saturday, March 31st, at the Court House, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent Warren in a Convention of the Fourth Congressional District, was called to order by its Chairman, Francis A. Thornton, Esq., who addressed the people in an able and eloquent speech, explanatory of the object of the meeting, and exposing in a masterly manner the dark designs and destructive doctrines of the Know Nothings. His speech continued for more than half an hour, and was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause, at the conclusion of which, on motion of Dr. R. C. Pritchard, the Chairman appointed a Committee of five to draw up resolutions for the action of the meeting, consisting of Wm. Eaton, Jr., Gen. M. T. Hawkins, R. A. Ezell, Dr. H. I. Macon, and E. D. Drake.

During the absence of the Committee, Dr. R. C. Prichard and W. A. Jenkins, Esq., being called upon addressed the meeting with marked force and eloquence in defence of Democratic measures, and denunciatory of the isms of the day. The committee returned and reported the following Resolutions, upon which the vote was severally taken, and which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the Democrats of some of the other counties of this Congressional District, have held primary meetings, recommending to the Democracy of the District the necessity of party organization, and the propriety of calling a Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate to represent us in the Congress of the United States, and designated Franklinton as the place, and the 18th of April as the time for the meeting of the Convention; and

a portion of the Democracy of Warren [illegible] that the success of our principles can be [illegible] moted by union and harmony amongst our [illegible] brethren, do heartily approve the holding of a Convention, at the time and place appointed, Therefore,

Resolved, That the Democrats of Warren will meet their Democratic brethren of the other counties of the District at Franklinton on the 18th of April, for the purpose of nominating a good and true Democrat to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Warren still stand upon the platform of principles adopted by the Convention at Baltimore which nominated Gen. Pierce for the Presidency in 1852; and that they have unshaken confidence in the wisdom, purity and virtue of those principles.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our delegates to be appointed by this meeting to vote for the nomination of no man, for that important station, who does not openly and unequivocally avow uncompromising hostility to all and every secret organization whatsoever, whether known as Know-Nothing, Native American, or by any other name, or who does not pledge himself to the support of Democratic principles, as comprised in said platform.

Resolved, That this meeting is decidedly and unanimously in favor, of the Nebraska-Kansas Act, and entirely opposed to its repeal.

Resolved, That we will co-operate, with our Democratic brethren in the other portions of this district in the ardent, zealous, and active support of the nominee of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates, two from each district, to represent this county in said Convention.

In conformity with the sixth Resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the Convention, viz: Dr. H. I. Macon, Wm. A. Jenkins, J. B. Batchelor, Jno. Watson, E. D. Drake, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, J. S. Jones, Capt. Abner Steed, Solon Southerland, Hugh J. Jones, Michael Collins, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Wm. A. Burwell, Jno. H. Bullock, Thos. P. Paschall, Jas. T. Russell, Robert White, J. O'K. Mayfield, W. N. Edwards, Jno. D. Tucker, J. L. Laughter, G. W Nicholson, Jno. M. Rodwell, Drury Gill, Wm. Hicks, Nathan Milam, Horace Palmer, P. Jenkins, H. A. Foote, M. M. Drake, John E. Boyd, N. Nicholson, Robt. L. Jones, Jno. W. Riggan, Buckner Eaton, Anthony Dowtin, Thos. Fleming, Samuel Bobbitt, T. I. Judkins, W. C. Clanton, Henry Harriss, Dr. T. J. Pitchford, S. T. Alston, Gen. S. A. Williams, Henry T. Egerton, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, W. K. Kearney, Dr. Alexander Hawkins, Dr. Edgar Williams and Thomas Aikin

And, on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the lists of delegates.

Some good-humored debate arose upon the number of delegates appointed, in which Dr. Macon, Dr. Pritchard, Wm. A. Jenkins, and Jos. B. Batchelor, Esqs., participated during which Mr. Batchelor took occasion to deal Know-Nothingism some severe blows proving its indentity with Abolitionism at the North, and paying an able and eloquent tribute to Democratic men and Democratic principles.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be printed in the Warrenton News, and the Raleigh Standard was requested to copy.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the able and faithful manner in which they had discharged their respective duties; and on motion, the meeting adjourned.

F. A. THORNTON, *Chairman.*

H. J. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

Democratic Meeting in Orange.

A meeting of the Democratic party of Orange County having been called to supply some omissions at their last meeting held in March last in this place, Col. Haynes Waddell was unanimously elected Chairman, and James Gill Secretary.

Resolved, That said meeting having neglected to express a preference as to the place of holding the district Convention, that we now supply said omission by recommending the City of Raleigh as the most suitable and convenient point, affording as it does Rail Road facilities to other counties in the district equal at least to those of Orange.

Resolved, That a paper published in the City of Raleigh, styled the Metropolitan, has given an incorrect statement of the proceedings of the last meeting here, no vote having been taken in said meeting associating any other gentleman with Cad. Jones, Jr., who received the unanimous vote as the first choice of the meeting.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries of the aforesaid meeting are hereby appointed and are cordially invited, and earnestly requested to attend the meeting of the District Convention as delegates.

Resolved, That the Raleigh Standard and Hillsborough Recorder be requested to publish these proceedings.

HAYNES WADDELL, *Chr'n.*

JAMES GILL, *Sec'y.*

Hillsboro', 7th April, 1855.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 2, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving sixty days' notice,) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below mentioned of any or all of the following-named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1856, viz:

Pea-jackets, made of blue pilot cloth	2,000
Round jackets, made of blue cloth	3,000
Trowsers, made of blue cloth	3,500
Blue flannel overshirts	5,000
Blue flannel undershirts	5,000
Blue flannel drawers	5,000
Blue flannel jumpers	3,000
Blue flannel, in the piece	yards 50,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	2,000
Canvas duck trousers	2,000
Barnsley sheeting, in the piece	yards 15,000
Canvas duck, in the piece	yards 5,000
Blue cloth caps	4,000
Calf-skin shoes	pairs 4,000
Kip-skin shoes, high cut	pairs 4,000
Woolen socks, Nos. 1 and 2	pairs 8,000
Mattresses, (with two covers each)	2,000
Nankin, blue	yards 8,000
Blankets	3,000
Black silk handkerchief	5,000
Blue satinet trowsers	3,000
Blue satinet, in the piece	yards 5,000

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be thilled pilot cloth of American manufacture, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall be 54 inches wide, and weigh 26 ounces per yard. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 26 ounces per yard.

The cloth for round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, and blue caps shall be twilled, all wool, of American manufacture, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 17½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinet must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist of not less than twelve white woolen threads on each edge of the cloth, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below nine and a quarter ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above.

The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woolen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards and 1341½ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 8-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts, undershirts, drawers, and jumpers must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 30 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread, warp and filling. Weight eight ounces 23-100 per yard. Texture 9 by 10 to ½ inch.

The shoes must be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 30 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 1 of No. 3, 3 of No. 4, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No. 8, 3 of No. 9, 1 of No. 10, 1 of No. 11.

They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the navy-yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 50 pairs in each. The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box.

The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit, and conform to sample.

The mattresses must weigh 10 pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to samples.

The nankin must be the best blue American nankin, 28 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with pure *Bengal indigo*.

The blankets must weigh six pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 12 ounces. They must be of American manufacture, made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy."

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh 1 ounce and 12 grains Troy; texture 14 by 28 to ⅛ inch.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will not be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list. The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article so specified, and for such further quantity as the bureau may require. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulations and

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1855.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Counties of Nash, Granville, and Warren have designated Franklinton as the place for holding the Convention; and the Counties of Orange and Johnston have designated Raleigh. Wake County has signified a willingness to meet at any point selected by a majority of the Counties, and Franklin has not been heard from, though it is fair to presume that that County prefers Franklinton. The weight of preference seems, therefore, to be for Franklinton; and we take it for granted that the Convention will be held there *on Wednesday, the 18th of this month.*

We publish to-day the proceedings of the Warren meeting, and also the proceedings of another meeting held in Orange.

Our Warren friends, like those in the other Counties of the District, show the strongest disposition not only to harmonize in the approaching contest, but a fixed determination to adhere to principles without regard to men. Their Resolutions breathe the true spirit, and are significant of the firmness and zeal with which they will bear themselves at the Convention and throughout the canvass. That high-toned gentleman and patriot, Frank A. Thornton, presided, and addressed the meeting in an eloquent and impressive manner. Able and eloquent speeches were also delivered by Dr. Pritchard, W. A. Jenkins, and J. B. Batchelor, Esquires.

We trust that every delegate who can make it at all convenient to do so, will attend the Convention. It is important, for many reasons, that the Convention should be a full one, and should faithfully reflect the wishes of the Democracy of the District. With a full Convention and an acceptable nomination the advocates of Democratic principles will have nothing to apprehend; they will carry the District triumphantly, and establish themselves on a basis of concord, harmony, and unity of purpose which no subsequent events can disturb.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

It appears that the views of the Spanish Minister of State, as given in our last, have been perverted by the Paris Presse, in translating the Spanish word *dejar* into *continue* instead of *cease.* Thus corrected, it follows that Spain has no idea of abolishing slavery in Cuba. Indeed, the New York Herald contains the correct text, from the Gazette de Madrid, of Senor Luzuriaga's remarks, in which, while he condemns the slave trade, and says the government is firmly decided to maintain the treaties on the subject, he admits that slavery itself is a necessity in Cuba; and he gives to the proprietors there the assurance that the institution will not be touched.

But whatever may be declarations of the government on the subject, the slave trade will not be broken up. The civilized world knows that the Queen Mother has herself been largely engaged in this trade, and that the greater portion of her income is drawn from this source. Besides, it is stated by those who are well informed on the subject, that slavery could not be perpetuated in Cuba without the slave trade. If Cuba belonged to the United States, or if she were a State of the Union, the trade in slaves from the Southern States would sustain the institution there, while it would not injuriously affect the institution here.

☞ In another part of the Standard of to-day will be found some developments in the shape of Know Nothing progressiveness, which will arrest the attention of our readers. Read the article from the Boston Advertiser, together with that from the New York Herald, which follows it. There are further facts brought to light by the Advertiser, which we may give hereafter. "The theory,"—says the Richmond Enquirer, referring to this affair—"that every man's house is his castle is correct, provided the occupant does *not* worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience."

But this specimen of intolerance and meanness is worthy of the sons of the Salem witch-burners—of those men who scourged Roger Williams, the Baptist, out of their colony because he could not believe in religious matters as they did, and compelled him to seek shelter and protection among the savages of Rhode Island. Alas for the manhood of Massachusetts! What would the great Webster say if now living? How would he scorn and trample under foot such doctrines as those which are professed and carried out by the Know Nothings of Massachusetts! *Ed.*

Good Price for Real Estate.—We learn that the vacant lot of one acre, on Hillsborough Street, in this City, west of Mr. Secretary Hill's, but on the opposite side of the Street, has been sold to Mr. John Buffaloe for $2,400. The lot is within about a quarter of a mile of the Western Railroad Depot. Two thousand four hundred dollars per acre will do very well for real estate located as that is out of the thickly settled part of the town. It is a superior lot for building, and we hope soon to see it graced by a fine residence—such a one, for instance, as that of Mr. Branch, on the same street. The purchaser cannot lose by his bargain, as the probability is that property, at least in that quarter of the City, will continue to advance in value.

The Home Squadron—Cuba.—The Union states that Commodore McCauly, "an officer of prudence and excellent judgment, and of great bravery and coolness, has been selected for the temporary command of the Home Squadron." In this selection, adds that paper, "the department has given an earnest of its desire, in the present interesting state of affars on our coast, to avail itself of the experience of an officer who has been long and favorably known to the service of the country."

The Baton Rouge Advocate states that Riely, whose desertion in Mexico has been made the theme of indignant allusion throughout the country, whenever the eloquent vituperation of the Know Nothing press was in want of a climax, was not an Irishman [illegible] of the United

THE CINCINNATI RIOT!

It seems that the election riot in Cincinnati, of which we gave some account in our last, was confined to the Germans and the Know-Nothings; and that the Know Nothings are more liable to [illegible] in the matter than the Germans. The [illegible] procured a cannon, and were firing it in honor of Mr. Jefferson's birth-day; the Know-Nothings, finding they were beaten in the election, became enraged, took the cannon from the Germans, broke up the ballot-boxes in one of the Wards where a large Democratic vote had been polled, assaulted and ran over the Mayor, who vainly endeavored to preserve the peace and protect the ballot-box; and the result was, as might have been expected, riot, bloodshed and murder. It appears, after all, that the Democrats have carried the City. The Know Nothing organs admit their defeat.

The following extract, from the Cincinnati Commercial, will show what the principles of Know Nothingism are when reduced to practice:

"We stood upon a pile of sand opposite the engine-house and overlooked the scene. We saw one gray-headed man, neatly dressed, run for his life down Vine street, pursued by half a dozen boys, who recklessly hurled stones after him. A stout, rough-looking man, in an express wagon, who shoutad "Hurrah for Faran," was terribly beaten. A young man of German decent, described by a bystander as "a very fine fellow, quiet, and hard-working," was whipped unmercifully; and as he reeled homeward, blind with blood and dust, the blood running copiously from his face, and one eye swollen dreadfully from a blow with a stone, an acquaintance of his family remarked, "There now; that is a shame.—His mother will faint when she sees him." One sturdy German we saw struck fairly in the head with a heavy stone, and yet remaining on his feet He was struck repeatedly with colts, but did not succumb, and made his escape."

The following telegraphic dispatch contains information of a still further riot. The Know-Nothings in Massachusetts visit and ransack, from top to bottom, the private house of poor, trembling, unoffending nuns; and those of Cincinnati knock down Germans, insult women, and assault children!

Renewal of the war—attack on the Germans and bloody fight—remissness of the authorities, etc.

Cincinnati, April 6, 1855.—There has been another riot in the Sixth ward of this city. A large party of rowdies, armed with clubs, guns and pistols, went to the Lafayette House, on the corner of Mill and Front streets, kept by a German named Jacob Knight, and demanded liquor, when they were immediately handed some beer. They then commenced breaking the glasses in the house, and after knocking Knight senseless, they went through his house, insulted his wife and assaulted his children. They then left the premises, and on the sidewalk met four Germans, three of whom they knocked down and the other they stabbed The latter is not expected to recover. The crowd greatly augmented and finally drove Knight's family from the house.

Five arrests have been made over the canal. The Germans are still armed. During the whole of last night sentinels guarded the streets, and none but Germans were permitted to pass.

The Mayor and police force have done nothing.—The first arrests were made to-day.

The City Clerk has issued certificates of election to all the democratic candidates, the judges of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards having made returns under oath. It is not likely the election will be contested.

MR. McGOWAN.

The Wilmington Commercial copies our article of a recent date, giving some facts in relation to the assault on this gentleman, and adds:

"From the statement made above, we are compelled to admit that the case again presents itself to our mind in all its original deformity; and, so far as we can ascertain, it must be conceded that Mr. McGowan has been most grieviously wronged by the daring and lawless action of the accused parties. The case, however, will undergo a legal investigation, and on the decision of the Court alone can we make a final judgment."

These men ought not, it seems to us, to have been admitted to bail, especially as the term of the Court at which they are to be tried is so near at hand. They are, we learn, worth nothing, and the amount of bail, $500, may therefore be as heavy as should have been required; but an assault with intent to kill, and that without provocation, is a very high offence, and one in which bail should hardly ever be granted. The case would have been different if the parties had fought willingly, as they did not. Mr. McGowan was pursued and at last set upon by three men with deadly weapons; and even during the progress of the murderous assault, he had his pistol at the breast of the younger Everett and could have killed him, but told him he would not, and spared his life! This same scoundrel afterwards deliberately placed his pistol to McGowan's head and inflicted the wound under which he is now suffering. We learn that he exclaimed, immediately after he had done the bloody deed, that he was a native American—that he had killed a d——d Irishman, and would not be hanged for it. This can be proved, as we learn. We do not know whether these men are Know-Nothings or not. We trust, for the sake of the decent and respectable men who are, that they are not.

De Bow's Review.—We have received the April number of that valuable work, De Bow's Review. This number contains the usual amount of current information, under the heads of "Literary and Miscellaneous," "Agriculture and Horticulture," "Home and Foreign Commerce," "Mining, Manufactures, and Internal Improvements," and "Education." Among the articles are, "The South and the Union;" "Practical Effects of Emancipation," by D. J. McCord, of South Carolina; "Selection of Seed in Agriculture," by J. W. Scott, of Ohio; "Public Debts and Securities;" "Sugar Trade of the United States;" "Southern Convention at New Orleans;" "Cotton Manufactures;" "Railroad Iron;" "Public Education in Louisiana;" "Common Schools and Universities. North and South," &c., &c. The editor is again devoting his entire energies to the work, and urges prompt remittances from subscribers, as well as an increase of their number. He can supply the back numbers of any series from the beginning, or a digest of the whole work, in three octavo volumes, for $6, postage free. Address New Orleans and Washington City. It is a favorable season to subscribe.

Election in Edenton.—The Edenton Whig says the "ticket of the American party was elected" in that place on Monday the 2d. What was the majority? Two, or four? Was it not less than the usual Whig majority? The Whig was careful not to give the vote.

THUNDER COMING!

The following card from Mr. Tate, of Haywood county, (says the last Asheville News,) is only the precursor of many more such blasts, which will be heard before the first day of August. Honest, unsuspecting men may be lured into Know Nothing lodges, but when they learn the truth, they will, like American freemen, shake off the fetters with which political tricksters have sought to bind their will and their consciences. We are informed that Mr. Tate is a respectable citizen, and that his statements are entitled to the fullest credit:

Waynesville, N. C., March 28, 1855.

Mr. Editor:—Believing it to be the duty of every citizen to expose the misrepresentations and tricks of designing men and politicians, I ask you to give place in your paper to this note.

Not long since, at the urgent and repeated solicitation of certain persons, I was induced to join the society commonly called the order of Know Nothings, lately established in this county. After being initiated, I soon found that the whole object and aim were entirely different from what had been represented to me. While I do not admit that the oath of secrecy administered to me at the time of my initiation (considering the fraudulent manner in which I was induced to take it,) ought to restrain me from speaking freely, if I think it necessary, nevertheless I forbear to go into details. It is sufficient for me to say, that I am satisfied that the whole scheme is a cunning device of unsuccessful politicians, who hope by cheating and deceiving the people to get into office. They expect by secret oaths to get the control of the votes of American freemen, and thus compel them to vote for men not of their choice, but as the managers of the order may direct. I therefore advise all honest men to keep out of the concern, and to retain in their own hands the right that belongs to every citizen of this Union.

RUSSELL TATE.

☞ In our notice of the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society last week, nothing was said of the action of that body in relation to the adoption of an organ, which, it is understood, was one of the objects for which the Committee was called together. We have since learned, and as it is a matter in which the public are concerned, we now state, that when the subject was brought before the Committee—the choice being between "The North Carolina Arator" and "The Carolina Cultivator"—it was ascertained that a decided majority of the Committee, in person or by proxy, would vote for "The Arator;" and had the vote been taken and the proxies been received, it would have stood, seven or eight for adopting "The Arator." Seeing this would be the result, a friend of Mr. Cooke objected to receiving proxies on the ground that there was no express provision for voting by proxy in the Constitution: the friends of Mr. Lemay not being disposed to press a vote upon that question, so unexpectedly sprung upon them, agreed to a postponement of the matter until the 2nd of May, when the Committee will again assemble to decide the question.

Election in Tarborough.—The "dark lantern" organization made an effort at the election on Monday last, to carry the town of Tarborough, but signally failed. They selected, for Commissioners, two of their number and Mr. Redmond, a Democrat, who, as the Southerner says, "spurns the order and holds their principles in utter detestation"—but they were handsomely defeated. The true American ticket was elected, as follows: Magistrate of Police, John Norfleet; Commissioners, James Mehegan, N. Matthewson, and B. W. Mabrey. The Southerner says:

"The true American ticket was composed of two native born citizens and a whole-souled Irishman, who has allied himself to his adopted country, by long residence, by industry, by an unimpeachable character, and by that most sacred of ties—marriage. No man stands fairer in our community than James Mehegan, a mechanic by profession, a gentleman in his intercourse with his fellow men; but it was his misfortune to have first seen the light of day on Erin's green isle, and for that, Know-Nothings proscribe him from all offices of honor or profit; and further, he must throw off the religion of his forefathers, or forever be an Ishmaelite among us."

From Massachusetts.—The House of Representatives passed to its third reading on the 4th inst. a bill allowing colored children to be admitted to the public schools of Massachusetts. Free negroes, then, are to be exalted to seats side by side with the white children of the Commonwealth; but white Catholics are to be spied upon and persecuted, and no foreign born person is to be permitted to vote, if Massachusetts can prevent it, until he shall have been in the country twenty-one years!

The House had assigned Tuesday (yesterday) for a hearing of the reports of the Commissioners in the case of Judge Loring. The 5th was the annual fast day, and all business was suspended. "Scribes, pharisees, hypocrites!" A Correspondent of the Herald, referring to this fast day, says:—"Religious services were held in most of our churches to-day, but the audiences were rather thin. The stable-keepers have done an excellent business to-day, and the theatres this evening are well filled."

Medical Graduates.—The following is a list of Graduates, in Medicine from North Carolina in the University of Pennsylvania, for the session 1854–'55, viz:—James N. Butt, Pasquotank county; Joseph N. Bynum, Pitt; Wm. Clanton, Warren; James R. Cole, Craven; W. H. Cowell, Currituck; David Cox, Perquimons; S. T. Cloman, Martin; John W. Ellington, Rockingham; A. H. Graham, Lincoln; Benj. T. Green, Granville; Horace W. Hester, Granville; R. J. Hicks, Granville; John W. Hill, Duplin; G. J. Hinton, Wake; Geo. S. J. Houston, Iredell; H. Holmes Hunter, Gates; Samuel Jacobs, Caswell; Chas. S. Jeffreys, Franklin; W. Gaston Jones, Currituck; Geo. J. Kelly, Granville; John C. Marriott, Wake; Whit. P. Smallwood, Bertie; James A. Smith, Granville; W. R. Spruill, Bertie; Burwell Thornton, Warren; C. B. Whitehead, Duplin; R. H. Winborne, Hertford; R. H. Wood, Washington.

Mr. Dargan a Candidate.—The Editor of the Charlotte Democrat, speaking of his attendance on the last Union Court says: "Gen. A. J. Dargan was in attendance on the Court, and informed us that he was fully in the field for Congress. He is a gentleman of ability, and has served his County several years in the Legislature, and we have no doubt he is one of the strongest men in his party. Union is right side up with care, and we hear on all hands that she will give the gallant Craige over 100 increased majority. He will beat Gen. Dargan, or any other man the Whigs may start, at least 1500."

Important from Cuba.—The Execution of an American Citizen.—The United States ship Fulton, Commander Mitchell, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday morning last from Havana. Commander Mitchell reached Washington yesterday morning with important despatches for our government from our acting consul at Havana, Mr. Robertson.

We learn from a private letter, that Estrampes was garoted on the 31st ultimo. He met his fate with extraordinary coolness, courage, and composure. While the negro executioner was engaged in fastening the iron band around his neck, Estrampes exclaimed, in a clear, loud voice, "*Death to royalty! Liberty forever!*" Thus was sacrificed American life in the person of a young man of excellent character and noble impulses. Whether he was tried conformably to the 7th article of our treaty with Spain is for our government to determine. The mockery of a trial to which he was subjected, called forth an earnest, solemn protest from our acting consul at Havana; and it should also be borne in mind that Estrampes was tried for an offence committed before martial law had been proclaimed by the captain-general.

The execution of Estrampes has caused the most intense excitement, not only in Havana, but throughout the island. Mr. Thompson, our commercial agent at Sagus, had not left Havana.—*Washington Union.*

Senator Wilson on Slavery. It will be remembered that soon after Senator Wilson arrived in Washington to take his seat as senator, he was induced to define his position on the subject of slavery. This was well known to be a movement of the know nothing leaders to break the force of the election of an avowed abolitionist by a legislature known to be composed chiefly of know-nothing members. Senator Wilson was willing to play into the hands of the southern know-nothings by seeming somewhat to modify his former abolition position. The trick served its purpose for the time, and furnished the know nothing organs with a pretext for keeping up the delusion that their organization was not identified in its sentiments and its objects with the abolition organization of the North. Since Senator Wilson's return to Massachusetts he has deemed it proper to resume his old anti-slavery position. The following extract from a lecture delivered by him a few days since in Boston will be interesting to southern know-nothings:

"If there is any one here (said the lecturer, with emphasis) who believes that I am capable of modifying my sentiments and opinions, cherished by me for twenty years—either at home or abroad, either in public or private, before friends or in the face of enemies—I commission him here and now to proclaim it. Send it abroad on the wind that I am committed, fully committed, committed to the fullest extent, in favor of immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery wherever it exists under the authority of the constitution of the United States."

Mr. Flournoy an Anti-Slavery Man.—The Richmond Enquirer has information of a startling character as to the position of the know-nothing candidate for governor of Virginia. It seems that a convention was held at Charlotte Court-house in 1846 or 1847 on the subject of internal improvements, at which Mr. Tunstall maintained, in a speech, that the comparative degeneracy of Virginia was due to a want of facilities for commercial intercourse. Mr. Flournoy controverted this position, and maintained that the decline of Virginia *was due to negro slavery, asserting that no country can be prosperous with a slave population.* These are the sentiments avowed every day by northern free-soilers and anti-slavery men. As Mr. Flournoy is a know-nothing, and as we are satisfied that there is a close affinity between know-nothings and free-soilers, we cannot say that we are greatly surprised by this revelation. We shall be surprised, however, if it does not awaken the people of Virginia to the danger of encouraging the secret order in her borders. *Wash. Union.*

Col. Ruffin's Speech in Goldsborough.—In the Court house on Tuesday, Col. Ruffin delivered one of the most powerful and most effective speeches, that it has ever been our pleasure to listen to. He triumphantly defended his course in the last Congress, vindicated the Administration of Gen. Pierce, and sustained his exercises of the veto, by arguments that must have carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind. He denounced the new, secret oath-bound political association of Know Nothings, in terms of just indignation. He *proved* the abolition origin and affinities of the self-styled "Native American" party. This speech must have made some of the members of this secret association reflect on their singular position, as the allies of the worst foes of the South and of the Constitution. Col. Ruffin sustained his charges against the Northern Know Nothings by facts, which ought to make Southern men, Whigs and Democrats, open their eyes.

We believe that his speech here had a powerful effect; and the well known probity, sincerity and uprightness of the speaker, gave a peculiar weight to what he said. We feel confident that the Democratic party in this District will achieve a victory in the coming election that will astonish "Sam" and the "natives" considerably. *Tribune.*

Can't Stand Know Nothingism.—The attempt is being made in North Carolina, as in Virginia, to force the rank and file of Whiggery into the meretricious embraces of Know Nothingism; but there, as here, high-toned and honorable Whigs scorn to desert their ancient faith. The late able Whig representative in Congress from the 5th district in that State, Hon. John Kerr, has come out openly and boldly in opposition to the midnight plotters. He delivered a speech last week at Ashboro', in which he gave the Know Nothings one of the most withering rebukes ever administered to a party, and proclaimed himself a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens on the old platform of his faith. "Sam," according to the Greensborough Patriot, a K. N. paper, "caught it strong," and the same paper states, that according to the account of a gentleman present, the address was "very able and eloquent." He hung his banner on the outer wall.

Pet. Democrat.

The Revenue Act.—The Fayetteville Observer says that the Sheriff of Cumberland, acting as he stated, under instructions from the Attorney General, collected no tax on goods, wares or merchandize of the growth or manufacture of this State—not even on liquors made in this State; and only on purchases of foreign liquors made since the 18th of March, ult., the day on which the Revenue law went into effect.

Hence the amount received by him was only about $2,000, instead of $15,000 or $20,000, which the law would have drawn from the Fayetteville merchants, if it had been exccuted according to the common understanding of its provisions.

Our Sheriff, acting under the same instructions from the Attorney General, placed an entirely different construction on the law.—*Wil. Herald.*

High Prices.—The Warrenton News gives the following account of the sale of the slaves of Major N. T. Green, of that conty, on the 22d and 23d inst., which shows that the hard times have not affected the value of negro property much:

He sold sixty-nine slaves for the enormous sum of $51,032 40, making an average of $739 60. Of these 28 were under 7 and 3 over 50 years of age. The most valuable house-servants were not sold. Three fellows brought the rise of $4,670—3,$3,900 and 5 $6,000. Girls from 14 to 16 years of age, $1,000 each.

The terms were 12 months credit with interest from date with bonds with good security, but many preferred paying cash, as we learn eight or ten thousand were paid up. Although these negroes were very likely, looked well, were of good character, and warranted, still, taking it all together, it was the highest sale we ever heard of and argues well for the prosperity of our county and State, as not one was sold out of the latter. It should also, in justice to the humanity of Major Green, be stated that they were sold in families of 2, 3, 4, 5 and as high as six.

Mad Stone.—By a communication in the Argus we learn that Mr. Hector McNeill, residing near Murphy's Paper Mill, Cumberland county, has in his possession a "Mad Stone." About the curative properties of such a stone our readers, no doubt, remember to have heard a great deal. It is said that it will cure hydrophobia, or at least prevent it.—Many persons who were bitten by mad dogs, have visited Virginia, to avail themselves of a stone of this description, and miraculous escapes from a most horrible death are reported.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, April 6.—The steamer Baltic, with one week's later news from Europe, has arrived at her wharf. She brings Liverpool dates of the 24th ult.

The St. Louis arrived out on Saturday.

The European mails by the Baltic will leave for the South by the five-o'clock train this afternoon.

The news is not of an important character.

There is less talk of Louis Napoleon's proposed visit to the Crimea.

The Roebuck committee of inquiry have not brought their labors to a close.

The first of the four points of guarantee on the eastern question, placing the Danubian provinces under the protectorate of the four powers, was immediately agreed to in the Vienna conference. The second point, at latest advices, was under discussion.

The Czar Alexander had made a speech, and addressed it to the whole army. On the whole, the language may be interpreted pacifically.

Affairs in relation to the siege of Sebastopol remain unchanged.

Lord Raglan admits, officially, that the Russians are daily making the place stronger.

Cotton has advanced. Breadstuffs unchanged.

Markets.

Liverpool, March 24.—Milligan, Evans, & Co. quote cotton firm, and prices have slightly advanced—say ⅛; fair qualities have improved the most—sales for the week, including those to spinners, 87,500 bales; sales to speculators, 14,500 bales; sales to exporters, 18,000 bales; New Orleans, fair, 5¼; Orleans, middling, 5, 3-16; Uplands fair, 5¼; Uplands, middling, 5. The market closed steady.

Breadstuffs are generally unchanged. Flour—western canal 42s. a 42s. 6d.; Ohio 45s. Wheat, white, 12s. 6d, Corn: white, 44s.; yellow 43.; mixed 42s. 6d.

Provisions are generally unchanged.

American stocks are steady and unchanged.

Rejoicings of the Democrats in New Haven.

New Haven, (Conn.,) April 5.—The democracy of this city fired one hundred guns on the Green at sunset this evening in honor of the election of two democrats to the State legislature from this city.

War on Democratic Know Nothings.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1855.

In the Democratic County Convention to-day those delegates suspected of Know Nothingism were examined under oath, and witnesses were also examined in relation to the accusations against them. Those who refused to testify, or where the charge was proved against those accused, they were expelled. Among those expelled was Wm. S. Allen, democratic County Commissioner, and on his refusal to depart he was forcibly put out.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1855. Orders have been received at the Navy Yard here, stating that the United States war steamer San Jacinto has been selected as the flag ship of the Gulf Squadron, and she will probably leave to-morrow for Havana.

The steamer Susquehanna is also ordered to be held in readiness for sailing.

Cincinnati, April 4, 1855.—Judge McLean discharged the United States Marshal, to-day, from custody, and remarked that the order of Judge Parker, by which he was committed to jail, was illegal.

Know Nothing Troubles Multiplying.—The grand Know-nothing council of Pennsylvania held their convention at Lancaster last Tuesday. The Baltimore Sun, of yesterday, under its telegraphic head, gives the following account of its breaking up. Look out for rich developments:

Confusion among the Know-nothings.

Lancaster, April 5.—The grand State Council of Know-nothings met here on Tuesday, but broke up in confusion this afternoon. The cause of the difficulty being opposition to an open organization. Public opinion runs counter to secrecy and oath-bound conspiracies. Messrs. Cameron, Johnson, and Gen. Irvin left this morning in disgust.

Martin Van Buren, Jr., died at Paris on Tuesday, the 20th ult. A large number of Americans accompanied his remains to their temporary resting place in the cemetery of Montmatre. The deceased had for a long time been wasting under the blight of consumption, but his death was so sudden as to surprise even those friends who had despaired of his recovery. He had seated himself at the dinner table when his head fell forward on his breast, and he expired without a word, without a groan. An eloquent and touching allocution was pronounced at the tomb by the Pastor Coquerel. The audience forgot all feelings of party or of sect in sympathy for the bereaved father.

The Fisheries in North Carolina.—We learn that owing to the cold and disagreeable weather, the fisheries are doing a very small business. The fishing season is now nearly half over, and but very few fish have been taken. The fishermen have not been so unsuccessful for many years.

Norfolk Beacon.

Col. Thomas, the able State Senator from the Western District, paid our town a flying visit a few days since. He is in fine health. We were glad to hear him express an opinion corroborative of what we had before heard, viz: that Know Nothingism would prove a slow nag among the intelligent freemen of the Western counties. *Asheville News.*

DIED,

In Granville county, on the 3d instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann, relict of William H. Lyon, Esq., (deceased) and daughter of Elijah Hester, Esq. She leaves seven children, who are now orphans, their father, (who was a Commoner from that county,) having died but a short time previous to her death.

At the residence of Ex-Governor Morehead, in Greensborough, on the 2d instant, William R. Walker, Esq., a member of the bar and a gentleman of much moral worth and respectability.

On the passenger train, between Charlotte and Chester, S. C., S. C., on the 31st ult., Dr. William C. McKee, late of Morganton, N. C., aged about 37 years. Dr. McKee was returning from Florida, and was apparently well until reaching Chester, and about fifteen miles beyond he breathed his last on board the cars. He was a most estimable gentleman.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
Norfolk, April 7th, 1855.

FLOUR—The market is very bare, and the scarcity has caused a rapid advance in prices. We quote S. F. $10 @ 10¾; Extra $10¾; Family $11 @ 11¼. The supply is quite inadequate to the demand.

COTTON—Has been active during the past week at 8¼ @ 8½c for average to choice lots. To-day we have the Baltic's accounts showing an advance in Liverpool, and holders are declining to sell before seeing the effect of her news.

CORN—Is in active demand at 87½ @ 90c for Mixed and White; 92 @ 93c for Yellow.

NAVAL STORES—Are without animation. Tar $2; Rosin—common $1⅝; No. 1 and 2 $1 75 @ $2¾; Turpentine 2⅝ @ $2¾; Spirits Turpentine 40 @ 42c.

STAVES—R. O. Hhd. are dull at $30; W. O. Hhd in fair demand at $50; Pipes $60.

LIME—Thomaston scarce at $1 15 @ 1 20; W. C. $1⅝.

BACON—N. C. and Va., hog round 9½ @ 10c; Hams 11 @ 12c; Western sides 9c; Shoulders 8c.

SALT—L. B. 1 70 @ $1 75; G. A. 1 35 @ $1 40.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

April 7.

TURPENTINE—Is in fair demand, and market firm at our quotations. Sales yesterday of 4,469 bbls. at $2 30 for yellow dip, and $1 30 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs.; and this morning 390 bbls. changed hands at same prices.

SPTS. TURP.—No public transactions yesterday or to-day; there appears to be a better feeling in the market, however, and we learn that some parcels have sold this morning at 40 cents ℔ gallon.

ROSIN—Further sales yesterday of 1,000 bbls. Common at $1 10 for large size bbls. No sales this morning.

TAR—Sales yesterday of 497 bbls. at $1 90; and this morning 215 do. at $1 85 ℔ bbl.

FLOUR—Is in light supply; there is more firmness in the market, and prices have an upward tendency. Sales yesterday of 50 bbls. (Wilmington inspection) at $9 25 for superfine, and $9 50 ℔ bbl. for family brand.

GROUND PEAS—133 bushes sold this morning at $1 75 ℔ bushel for prime quality.

TIMBER—Sales this morning of four rafts at $5 50, $6 @ 6 50 ℔ M. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

April 7.

The market is supplied with BACON—sales at 9½ by round. CORN—quick sales at $1 85 and $1 10 per bushel from wagons. COTTON market depressed, with sales at lower prices for past few days. The price of FLOUR has improved, and the tendency is upward, receipts falling off. SPTS. TURP.—Prices tending [illegible] per gallon. RAW [illegible] $1 to $2 ℔ bbl.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, April 1, 1855.

A.	Hill, A C	Polley, James
Atwater, Edmond	Hill, Miss Elizabeth	Perry, Robert
Ashe, Hon J	Hardy, Mrs Louisa	Pearse, Rev Saml
Atkins, Geo W	Holt, Miss Camilla	Pennington, Obas
Allen, W P	Houston, Jno	R.
Adams, Thos	Higgins, Wm	Rigsby, James E 8
Ayers, Mrs Mary A	Hester, Geo W	Reeves, Miss S A
Adams, Wm	Horton, Reuben	Rogers, Miss A
Adams, Jas or heirs	Hicks, Wm	Reeves, Rev J W 2
B.	Hayes, Mrs E	Rogers, Wm
Russell, Miss S W	Harrison, John W	Roberts, Wm D jr
Beasly, S L	J.	Reed, Edward
Bascom, Misses J H	Jones, W M	Rose, Henry
Bryan, James	Jones, Mrs Cinley	Rosemond, John
Bruce, R	Jones, Miss Lizzie A	Russ, J P
Buffalo, H W	Jones, Col J F	Rider, Wm
Bryant, Miss M M	Jones, Josiah	Reynolds, John
Barker, A	Jones, Miss Mary	S.
Blake, A M	Jones, James	Smith, John A
Bartlett, Parthinia	Jones, Griffith	Snow, Larkin
Bledsoe, Mrs A A	Johnson, Wm D	Sikes, John A
Bagwell, James	Johnson, Miss L A	Smith, Henderson
	Johnston, Dr Thos	Smith, Miss Lucy
Cooke, Miss S H	Jordan, Joseph	Seshel, T M
Cawthorn, A L	Jesell, Horace	Smith, John B
Clemons, Anderson	Jeffries, Mrs H	Shuck, W S
Cooke, H S	Joyner, Mrs E 2	Stone, Miss Quno V
Chadwick, Samuel	K.	T.
Carter, Miss Lucy	Killian, Alvis	Taylor, Ford
Crow, Geo L	King, Geo or Jer'h	Tapscott, Wm
Cards, Messrs	King, Mrs Mary	Taylor, P
Cooke, A G	L.	Toual, Miss Mary
Coats, R D	Low, Washington	Tiplit, Landy L 2
D.	Ladlock, Wm	Tinnin, Rev J W
Dawson, Miss E 2	Linder, Miss Sally	Terry, Wm sen
Dixon, Solomon	Levy, Gustavus 2	U.
Dick, W	M	Underdue, James
Daly, Patrick	Martin, John 4	Utley, Miss Eliza
Denton, P F	Mead, Mrs Eliza M	Utley, Miss Mary T
Daves, Dawson	Mead, W H 2	W.
E.	McCullers, W H	Wilson, Elder James
Evans, Sarah	McCullers, Miss S A	Watkins, Wm B
Eastwood Jas M	Metts, James	Wiggins, Miss M
Ellis, B F	Moltin, Samuel	Williams, Miss S H
F.	Mooren, Miss C	Warde, R
Flowers, Miss Mary	Morgan, James	Woodburn, T M
Ferrill, A J	Maynard, Archibald	Wells, David P 3
G.	Moore, Mrs L W	Whitfield, Miss T A
Graham, Miss S	McLean, Miss S 2	Whaley, Lawrence
Green, Austin	Mullins, Mrs Sarah	Whaley, Miss R
Gill, Burton	Munds, J T	Whitaker, Mrs Sar'h
Gordon, A M 2	McGrath, T	Wilkins, Mrs Letha
Green, John	N.	Weakley, Geo W
Graham, Edward	Nixon, Thomas	Whitaker, Miss L A
H.	Nichols, Roades W	Woodward, Joseph
Hinton, Miss C	O.	Whitaker, Miss M A
Harris, Robert	Outlaw, Dr Joseph	Whitehead, T
Henning, Rev Mr	P.	Williams, Capt H
Harrison, Mrs Mary	Pates, Warren 2	Y.
Harrison, Jas R	Padlock, Wm	Young, Wm J
Haughton, Hardy	Pulley, Mrs A	Young, Samuel A
Hughes, Sarah or heirs	Price, N	Yong, James R
	Powers, David	Young, James 2
Hunt, A T	Powell, Mrs W A	
Harrison, Miss A	Phillips, H	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1069—wsw.

THE WORLD OF FASHION CAN BE SEEN by calling at **Mitchell's Clothing Store,** *opposite the Post Office.* Now ready for inspection and purchase! Combining beauty and economy—taste and durability.

Our clothing may be relied upon as being not only as good and cheap as any to be found elsewhere, but also as being of the newest and most becoming styles.

Besides this stock of clothing, in our establishment may be found a varied assortment of Trunks, Carpet-Bags, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c.

☞ Don't forget, opposite the P. O.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1069—wsw.

TRENCH'S NEW WORK.—ENGLISH PAST and Present. Contents: Lecture 1. The English a complete language. 2. Gains of the English language. 3. Diminutions of the English language. 4. On the change in the meaning of English words. 5. On the change in spelling of English words. To which is added an index to the words treated of. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh April 6, 1855. 39—

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

POWERS & CO.

April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. The petition of Seth Woodall, *Adm'r de bonis non* of James Woodall, dec'd, *vs.* heirs at law of said James Woodall, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Clement Woodall and the heirs of Abner Woodall reside beyond the limits of the State, so that a copy of said petition cannot be served upon them; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying them to come in at the next term of this Court, plead, answer or demur, or prayer of the petition will be granted.

J. H. KENNEDY, Clerk.

April 10, 1855. 40—6m.

(Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of Nancy Morgan, *vs.* Ezekiel Morgan, Wright Morgan, Moses Morgan, Jackson Morgan, Reuben Murray and wife Toppen, Gray Morgan, Joseph Bryant and wife Cherry Ann Smith, James Morgan, and Irvin Finch and wife Susan.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for them to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or judgement will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness: Wm. T. Arrington,

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 23, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks,
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

BANK STOCK.—BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital Stock of the Bank of Wilmington, will be opened on the 2d day of April, 1855, at the office of the Life Insurance Company, and remain open for Sixty Days, under the direction of

JAS. F. JORDAN,
EDWARD CANTWELL, } *Com'rs.*
W. D. HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—2m.

NOTICE—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE BEEN APpointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions at this place to the **increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.**

Books will be opened at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Saturday the 7th, and remain open for sixty days.

GEORGE LITTLE,
T. H. SELBY,
W. H. JONES, } *Com.*

Raleigh, April 6, 1855. 39—3t.

TEACHER WANTED.—KNAP OF REEDS, Masonic Lodge, having taken the Academy at that place under their direction, is desirous of employing a Teacher to take charge of that school next session, who is well competent to prepare boys for College. A Southern teacher, who can come well recommended, is preferred. Applicants will state their terms. Address the subscriber, Knap of Reeds P. O., Granville county, N. C.

A. M. VEAZEY, Sec'y.

March 30th, 1855. 39—4t

WILLIAM LEA,

Late of the firms of

WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Will give special attention to the sale of

Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.

At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.

April 2, 1854. 39—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YANCEY County, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854. Jas. N. Edwards *vs.* Malinda Edwards, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malinda Edwards, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, for three months successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Burnsville, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said petition; otherwise, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness: N. Young, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September A. D. 1854.

N. YOUNG, S. C. C.

January 1855. 13—3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. Mary Braswell, John Braswell, Jessey Braswell, Jerry Braswell, James Braswell, William Braswell, Francis Hedgepeth, (guardian to his children,) Perry Griffin, William H. Griffin, Peggy A. Griffin and husband, Nathan Griffin, Francis S. Hedgepeth and husband, Calvin Hedgepeth, Arthur Braswell, Lucinda Braswell, Susan Guthridge and Jordan Guthridge *vs.* Alfred Griffin and Robert Griffin.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Alfred Griffin and Robert Griffin, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for them to appear at the next term of our Court, the 2d Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

Witness: William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office this 19th day of February, A. D., 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

Feb. 24, 1855. 1063—6w,

[Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.]

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ¾ South Down and ¼ Merino,
" 50 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE!

B. B. HARDING.

March 30, 1855. [illegible]

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Fine and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 29, 1855. 35—tf.

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Well, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Wostenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all descriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 33—2m.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

NOTICE.—I SHALL SELL AT THE COURT House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, at twelve o'clock, the following town lots, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to wit:

Jos. B. Hinton,	for 1854,	part lot no. 66,	tax $18	50
Dabney Cosby,	" "	" "	" 152,153,169	44 75
Jas. Chadwick,	" 1853-54	" "	" 231,	20 37½
J. V. Caldwell,	" 1854	" "	" 48,	5 75
Chas. H. Johnson,	" "	" "	" 76,77,93,94,	23 25
Wm. Terry,	" "	" "	" 1,	7 40
Mrs. C. B. Clarke,	1853-54	" "	" 150,166,167,	49 50
Jos. J. Ryals,	" "	" "	" 51	39 25
Wm. Overbee,	1854	" "	" 75	27½

JAMES H. MURRAY,
Collector for the City of Raleigh.

March 17, 1855. 33—td.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BATTLE & EDWARDS, as heretofore existing in prosecution of the Saw Mill and lumber business is this day, the 12th of March, 1855, by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Jos. W. Edwards will receive all dues and discharge all liabilities of the firm, &c. L. N. B. BATTLE,

JOSEPH H. EDWARDS.

Peach Tree Grove, Nash Co., N. C., }
March 12, 1855. } 35—w4w.

CARD.

HAVING ABANDONED SAID SAW MILL BUSIness by sale of my interest to Mr. Joseph H. Edwards, who will conduct it individually in all its former branches, I beg a bestowal upon his industry and worthiness of a liberal patronage from the building community of the immediate country, well assured that satisfaction in all instances will be given. L. N. B. BATTLE.

March 12, 1855. 1069—w4w.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

Reduction of the Rates of Transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A NEW AND GREATLY REDUCED TARIFF OF charges on freight goes into operation on this Road to-day.

The maximum charge on light goods will be 35 cents per 100 pounds; Flour per bbl., 35 cents; Lime per bbl. 40 cents; Molasses per hhd. $4 50; Salt per sack 30 cents. Between Raleigh and Gaston the rates are less, for which reference is made to the printed tariff. Goods and produce are transhipped and forwarded at Raleigh *free of all expense to the owner and at the sole risk of the Railroad Companies.* They are not unloaded between Raleigh and Norfolk, and at the latter place and Portsmouth the Rail Road Company allows the use of its commodious wharves and warehouses *free of all charge for wharfage, drayage and storage.*

This line being 30 miles shorter to Norfolk and 43 miles shorter to Petersburg, without any breaking of bulk between Raleigh and these points, it must continue to be the shortest and most expeditious route North for both passengers and freight.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., }
March 19, 1855. } 34—1m.

☞ Register, Raleigh; Patriot, Greensborough; Recorder, Hillsborough, copy one month.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL [illegible] used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn	Hats,
"	Tan "	"
"	Tea Col'r "	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Octagon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

EMBROIDERIES,

EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh,

and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautiful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of

GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

For first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

North-Carolina Six per Cent. State Stock.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C. }
March 12th, 1855. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, for the purchase of ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN BONDS running thirty years. These bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina, for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

They are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the 1st of April, 1855, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the first days of April and October in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic in the City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of One Thousand Dollars each.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina Stock," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C. They will also state at what point and in what kind of funds they propose to pay.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, in the presence of the Governor, the Secretary and Comptroller of the State, and of G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the first of April, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. This deposite may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York; the Bank of the State of North Carolina; or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Documents showing the resources of the State and the amount of her indebtedness, may be had at this office, or on application to Messrs. Brown and DeRossett, City of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

March 16, 1855. 33—

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra, Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—some and call [illegible] them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 5, '54. [illegible]

No. 2. SPRING, 1855. No. 12.
Bellingbrook St. *Sycamore St.*

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bellingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MAnufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December last, a black-tan hound Slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 2, 1855. 1064—6w.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

VALUABLE BOOKS.

BOARDMAN'S BIBLE IN THE FAMILY.—THE Bible in the Family, or, Hints on Domestic Happiness. By H. A. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. One Volume 12.

Wheeler's History of North Carolina. Historical Sketches of North Carolina, From 1584 to 1851. Compiled from Original Records, Official Documents, and Traditional Statements; with Biographical Sketches of her Distinguished Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Soldiers, Divines, &c. by John H. Wheeler, *Late Treasurer of the State,* in one Volume Octavo.

The North Carolina Reader, Containing A History and Description of North Carolina, Selections in prose and verse, (Many of them by eminent citizens of the State,) Historical and Chronological tables, and a variety of miscellaneous information and statistics. by C. H. Wiley. Illustrated with Engravings, and designed for Families and Schools. one Volume 12mo.

Stuart's Dictionary of Architecture, in 2 vols. 8vo. Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of workmen, &c., &c., by Robert Stuart, Architect and Civil Engineer, 2 vols. 8vo., 1288 pages.

Form book, the North Carolina form book, Containing all the most useful Forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations. Together with the Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States, the Act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the Use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law.

Compiled by a Member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
S. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov. 28, 1854. Book.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor.*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fashionable shades of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum,* payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the